

# Teach Youths to Be Good.

Wayne County Maintains Juvenile Court--Lads and Lasses of Streets Properly Taken Care Of.

Unruly Boys Sent to an Ideal Farm--Orphanages Provide Shelter for the Wayward Girl.

By M. ADAMS.

THE life of the lad of the streets is a hard one. His playground is the whole great city, with only his courage as a boundary to his wanderings. He finds his joy in the reeking alley, or on the railroad tracks. It is for such a lad that the Wayne county juvenile court was established. At its head is Circuit Judge Morse Rohnert, a big six foot Teuton, with a personality to strike awe into the hearts of his young charges. The workings of the court is furthered by the d'Archambal farm, an institution founded by the Misses Nell and Stella Ford as a memorial. The county pays for the keep of boys sent from the

a hundred boys and girls who are on probation report to the court with signed cards from their teachers, and often notes from their parents. At all sessions of the court the truant officers are in attendance.

Lads who are charged with serious offenses are never locked up in the city jails with hardened criminals, but are placed in a specially provided detention room in the county building. Here they are fed and kept until the first session of the court, when their cases are disposed of. In especially urgent cases a special session is held by the judge after his duties on the circuit bench are through. The detention room is absolutely necessary in the cases of lads who persist in running away from home and staying out upon the streets.

The d'Archambal farm, or home, which is situated just over the boundary line of Wayne county, in Oakland county, is presided over by Homer T. Lane, an eminent authority on the handling of lads in the adolescent period. It is but a half hour's ride on the Interurban line from Detroit, and near Farmington. Mr. Lane has established his boy population into what is known as the Ford republic, a boy state, entirely run and managed by lads. The system inaugurated is the only one of its kind in the world and has attracted great attention from men in all parts of the country.

The farm is composed of seventy-five acres, and the average number of the little street Arabs there is fifty. The population is a floating one, drawn from the streets of Detroit and vicinity of the metropolis of Michigan. They have a regular election, the officers wearing uniform caps and big brass badges. The population arises at 6 o'clock in the morning and puts in its day at school and at work on the big farm. The laborers are paid in the currency of the "state," which can be changed into the coin of Uncle Sam upon their return to the city. Everything is done by the little street lads, from baking the bread to



Not Bad Boy at Heart.

juvenile court to this detention quarter. Judge Rohnert uses it as a shelter for the boys in whom he has faith, and upon whom he does not wish to place a stigma by sending to the industrial school, at Lansing.

On the second floor of the county building, on Cadillac square, in Detroit, is a long room with a mosaic



Boys Waiting to Report.

floor and long iron benches. This room is the ante-chamber from which the incorrigible steps into the inquisition chamber of the "big man." Many a tear has been shed and many an odd boy tale told inside the four walls of the small room used as a court. To the lad of the streets this chamber is worse than any Spanish inquisition.

There is one charge that is common. It is the truancy charge, for who, as a boy in bare feet, has not skipped school. A better name for it is that of wanderlust. Other charges written on the complaints are those of "assault" and "larceny," and often "breaking windows."

The truant squad of the Metropolitan police of Detroit are the men who work in conjunction with Judge Rohnert and gather in the "bad boys" and modern editions of Huckleberry Finn. At the head of a dozen truant men is Lieutenant Breault, an old and experienced man in the handling of wayward lads and girls. It is not to be thought that the juvenile court is without its list of wayward girls.

The judge has a number of men and women probation officers under his direction to look after the charges who are placed upon probation by him. The women officers do especially good work in the cases of girls who have gone astray through the temptations of a big city, and whom the judge does not want to send to the Adrian Industrial institution. Temporarily the court's feminine charges are often committed to the House of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic home, or the Florence Crittenton Home, a Protestant shelter. The court uses these institutions for girls whom he does not wish to send to Adrian, just as he uses the d'Archambal Home for the boys who do not go to Lansing.

The court generally meets upon Friday and Saturday of each week, although sessions may be held at any time the judge sees fit. Friday is consumed in investigating and trying new cases, and on Saturday an average of

running the big engine which furnishes the power and light of the community. They also make and enforce their own laws.

Here are two laws recently passed by the "congress" of Ford:

It is unlawful for to cut limbs off trees for to make bows and arrows. This means apple trees.

It is unlawful for anybody to put his elbows on the table when he is eating. Nobody kin grab for what he wants at the table. Nobody kin gat with his knife, or say "Oh, beans!" at the table.

Such is but a meager outline of the work that is being done by the Wayne county juvenile court and the institu-



A Mischievous Miss.

tions working in conjunction with it. The court deals with all kinds of future citizens and hears all kinds of pathetic and humorous tales. There are Syrians, lads of Palestine, Greeks, woolly haired colored kids, Germans, swarthy sons of Italy and plain truant kiddies of Uncle Sam. The lads of Polish descent are, however, the most numerous of all.

## NOT ALL SERIOUS.

Some Humorous Situations Crop Out During Tariff Contest.

Newspapers daily for the past four months have been filled with accounts of the vigorous struggle that has been going on in Washington in the effort, on the part of the legislators, to frame up and act upon a suitable tariff bill.

Long and vigorous have been the debates, and at times sharp words have passed between congressmen in their efforts to carry out the legislation in a way which they thought was right. Situations numerous, however, occurred which took on a humorous turn, and several of these have fallen to the lot of Michigan representatives.

Perhaps the one of most recent date took place the other day and of which Congressman Denby was the butt. It turned out to be almost a joke, although the congressman's friends say he was a bit "huffy" at first.

It was at a time when the tariff bill was in the hands of the house and senate conference committee. It was known they had practically agreed on



Congressman Denby.

the measure, and hence it was momentarily expected back to the house. There being apparently nothing doing, so to speak, Mr. Denby thought to slip quietly away from the hot and dusty city to a country place where his sister was stopping and spend the night. So he hid himself to the station. In the meantime, however, Speaker Cannon of the house got wind of the congressman's intentions and sent an assistant sergeant-at-arms post haste after the Michigan representative, fearing lest he be needed ere he returned.

The sergeant reached the station ahead of the train, and Mr. Denby was "taken into custody." The latter's experience was noised about, and as a result he often found himself the subject of discussion of his joking colleagues.

The house, while awaiting the return of the tariff measure, found time to devote to other needed legislation, including an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. It seems that the District of Columbia has a surplus of cats and in order to induce the poundmaster to gather them in it was deemed



Congressman Smith.

necessary to offer him extra compensation. The Public Educational association saw the need of action and decided upon Michigan's congressman, Sam Smith, to espouse their cause.

One morning Mr. Smith sent to the reader's desk in the house and had read a letter from the educational association, making earnest plea for an appropriation to enable the poundmaster to do his duty.

Believing in the justice of the request, Mr. Mann (Ill.) declared there ought to be an appropriation to take care of the surplus of cats in the house office building.

"It is the same way in the treasury and other buildings," he remarked. "What kind of cats?" someone inquired.

"Tom cats," responded a chorus of voices, which elicited shouts of laughter. "It's a slander on the building," commented Burleson (Tex.), sotto voice, and another roar went up.

With this remark the discussion was ended.

## Making Money On the Farm

### VIII.—Potato Culture

By C. V. GREGORY.

Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"

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WHETHER grown for market or for home use only, it is important that the potato crop be made to yield as much as possible. With the right kind of care yields of 200 to 500 bushels to the acre can be obtained, making this one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Even with the most careless treatment the tuber frequently yields most generously.

The potato is very particular in its soil requirements. A rich sandy loam is the best soil. Not all farms have such a soil, but almost any soil can be so prepared as to make a fairly good potato patch. Two things are essential, mellowness and plenty of moisture. Clay is too heavy, and sand dries out too rapidly. Soils which contain too much clay or too much sand can be greatly improved for the production of potatoes by the addition of humus. The ideal way to prepare a field for potatoes is to seed it to clover for at least a year, manure it heavily, plow it up and plant it to corn. In the fall the corn can be cut for silage or fodder, so that it can be plowed before winter. The plowing should be fairly deep. Two diskings and a harrowing or two the following spring make an ideal seed bed for potatoes.

Potatoes are not raised from seed, but from the swollen underground stems that we call tubers or potatoes. Any piece of a tuber that contains an "eye" will grow and produce more of its kind. A potato vine grown from a piece of a tuber is really not a new plant, but part of the old one. If outside conditions are the same the plant will be the same and produce the same kind of a crop. There is much less tendency to vary in plants propagated in this way than in those raised from seed.

#### Large Versus Small Potatoes.

Because of the fact that the potato is not a seed it has been claimed that small potatoes would produce just as good crops as large ones. Growers often sort out and plant the tubers that are too small for market. The outcome of four or five years of such selection almost always means a decreased yield. If the potatoes planted were small only because they did not have a chance to develop they would produce nearly as good results as larger ones from the same hill. If, however, they were small because they came from a hill of tubers all of which were naturally small they would produce mostly small potatoes like themselves. For this reason it is not safe to plant the small tubers. Another important point is that there is not enough food material in a small potato to give the sprout the kind of a start that it needs to produce a good yield. It is the stocky, vigorous hills that are full of large potatoes when digging time comes. The start the plant gets while it is first making its way to the surface of the ground largely determines the vigor with which it will continue to grow throughout the season.

The experience of most potato growers is that it is best to plant medium sized tubers, about the size of a hen's egg or larger, cutting each one into four pieces. In experiments that were



FIG. XV.—WELL SHAPED SEED POTATO.

conducted along this line quarters gave a yield of seven bushels to the acre more than two eye pieces and fifteen bushels more than one eye pieces.

The seed potatoes should be kept in a dark place until planting time to keep them from sprouting as much as possible. New sprouts will grow if the old ones are broken off, but they will not be as strong. If the seed is at all scabby it should be treated before planting. This is done by soaking the tubers for two hours in a solution of one pound of formalin to forty gallons of water. Afterward the potatoes should be spread out to dry and then cut. The cutting should not be done until just before planting, as otherwise they will shrivel and lose some of their vitality. The plan of getting the seed potatoes cut several weeks or even days before planting is not to be commended. Even if the seed thus prepared is kept in a dark cellar the starchy part of the tuber is certain to lose much of its freshness, and the vitality of the seed may be impaired.

#### Planting.

Early potatoes should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. The later varieties, which comprise the bulk of the crop, should be planted about corn planting time or a little later. In the corn belt it is most convenient to mark off the rows with the corn planter. Where land is high and it is desired to work it to its fullest capacity the rows may be as close as

three feet. Where ten or more acres are grown a potato planter will soon pay for itself. Where the acreage is smaller than this two or three neighbors can often combine to purchase such a machine.

Where hand planting is practiced the rows should be opened with a stirring plow to a depth of four to six inches. The practice of dropping the tubers in a cultivator track and covering them lightly is responsible for many of the low yields. Potatoes send up a strong sprout that is able to penetrate six inches of soil easily, and the roots need to be well down in the moist earth. After the tubers are dropped the stirring plow may again be brought into use to cover them, or a disk cultivator may be used. The main thing is to get them covered deeply. After covering two or three harrowings should be given to level the ground and kill any sprouting weeds.

The cut tubers should be dropped from twelve to sixteen inches apart, one in a place. The amount of seed to use per acre will depend on the price. If seed potatoes are not too expensive it pays to be liberal with them. Where medium sized potatoes are cut into quarters and dropped every fifteen inches in rows three and one-half feet apart twelve to fifteen bushels per acre will be needed.

On western farms, where land is cheap and labor scarce, potatoes are often planted in rows both ways. This can be readily done by running a planter wire across the field and dropping a piece of potato at each button on the wire. The wire is moved at each end as in planting corn. When planted in this way half a tuber instead of a quarter should be dropped in a place. Such a plan will not give

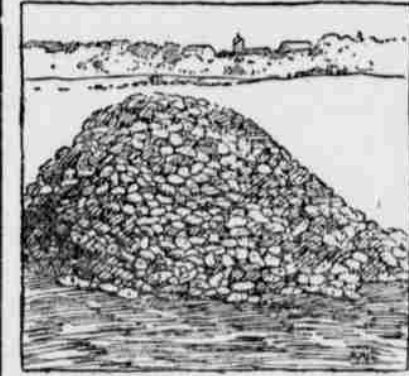


FIG. XVI.—POTATOES LEFT IN FIELD.

as good a yield as drilling, provided the drilled potatoes are kept free from weeds. The checked potatoes can be cultivated both ways and kept clean with but little hand labor and will yield more than a weedy patch planted twice as thick. The feasibility of the plan depends entirely upon the relative cost of land and labor.

A good harrowing after the plants are two or three inches high will destroy many weeds and loosen the dirt in the row. Deep planted potatoes are not injured by such a harrowing. A few days after the cultivator should be started and the field cultivated once a week or oftener until the blossoms appear. It pays to hoe or pull any weeds that come up in the rows. No one thing will reduce the yield of potatoes more than weeds. The ground should be left nearly level at the last cultivation. Deep planting makes hilling unnecessary.

#### Spraying for Insects and Diseases.

The potato beetle is the one serious insect enemy of the potato crop. The most prevalent disease other than scab is blight. This affects the leaves, causing them to turn black and curl up. Both blight and beetles can be readily controlled by spraying with bordeaux paris green mixture. This is made as follows: Four pounds copper sulphate, four pounds fresh lime, four ounces paris green and fifty gallons of water.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in twenty-five gallons of the water and the lime in the rest. Then pour the two solutions together. Make the paris green into a paste with a little water and stir it into the mixture. It pays to have a good hand sprayer to apply this solution or a power machine if many acres are grown. A hand sprayer can be bought for \$5 or \$6. If equipped with two nozzles so as to take two rows at once it will not take more than an hour to go over an acre. The entire expense, including the labor, will be repaid several times over by the increase in yield. Three or four sprayings will be sufficient, starting about the time the plants are six inches high and continuing at intervals of a week or ten days until they are in bloom.

#### Digging the Crop.

Where a large acreage of potatoes is grown or where several neighbors each raise a few acres every year, a digger is a paying investment. It leaves the tubers on top of the ground in good shape to be picked up and gets practically all of them. Where only a few are grown they can be forked out, but this is a slow job. The most common practice is to plow them out. By picking them up after the plow, then harrowing twice and picking up after each harrowing, few will be left. If the field is so located that the hogs can be turned in on it, they get all that were missed. As soon as dug, which should be before severe freezing weather, the potatoes should be piled up and covered with straw and dirt. Here they may be left until the ground begins to freeze, when they may be put in the cellar or hauled to market. If the pile is on a well drained place it may be covered with a foot to eighteen inches of straw and as much dirt and safely left till spring. There are many potato growers, especially those of foreign extraction, who never keep their crop in any other way. While the dry indoor method has numerous advantages, such as readiness for use in all weather and convenience of handling, there is much to commend the outdoor storage plan. There are even those who contend that the flavor of the tuber is only to be maintained by storing it in the pit.

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## SANITATION OF THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

The State Fair officials are taking every precaution to protect the exhibitors of live stock at the 1909 meeting which opens Sept. 2. They have made arrangements for the complete sanitation of the live stock and, in fact, the entire show buildings and grounds during the Fair time.

Before any animals are brought into their quarters, all stables, barns, etc., will be thoroughly cleaned of any refuse that may have accumulated there, and then they will be thoroughly and completely disinfected so as to prevent any possibility of disease being acquired from the condition of the grounds before the live stock arrives.

During the entire time of the Fair a constant attendance of a corps of expert assistants will be continuously disinfecting all the live stock and buildings, so that it will prevent any possible outbreak of contagious diseases while on the grounds.

Arrangements will be made for parties who wish to have their stock sprayed before entering the grounds, and the fact that Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company will have this matter in charge, and will use the disinfectant Kresol for the purpose, is sufficient to know that it will be done properly and effectively.

This firm has taken care of over 200 large expositions of this description, and by using Kresol have prevented any outbreak of disease. This is certainly a safeguard against any such troubles that otherwise might arise.

## Order of Publication.

State of Michigan, County of Shiawassee, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate Office, in the City of Corunna, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1909.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William Downey, deceased.

On filing the petition of Alfred Downey praying for the probate of the will of said deceased now filed in this Court.

It is ordered that the 9th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in THE OWSOSS TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy)

By FLORENCE LINDREY, Probate Register.

## Order of Publication.

State of Michigan } ss. County of Shiawassee }

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Corunna, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July in the year of one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George Carpenter, deceased; on reading and filing the petition of Nellie King Carpenter praying that administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner or some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the 23rd day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be assigned for hearing said petition.

And it is Further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in THE OWSOSS TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

By FLORENCE LINDREY, Probate Register.

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## Probate Order.

State of Michigan, County of Shiawassee, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee held at the Probate Office in the City of Corunna, on the 15th day of July in the year of one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Benie A. Bailey, deceased; on reading and filing the petition of George O. Bonnell as administrator having rendered to this Court his final account.

It is ordered, that the 16th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in THE OWSOSS TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

By FLORENCE LINDREY, Probate Register.